

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 24	Anselm. Barrister Belize	41	1	8	0
28		39	0	0	0
30		16	1	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of June, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 403; number passed, 383; number certified for rejection, 20.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Quarantine measures.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, May 24, as follows:

Communicable diseases for the week ended May 7, 1904: Plague, 29 cases, 26 deaths; 28 were Chinese and 1 was a European. Cholera, 1 fatal case. The diagnosis was clinical and not bacteriologically examined. Enteric fever, 1 case, a European. Smallpox, 1 fatal case, a Chinese.

Week ended May 14, 1904:

Plague: 28 cases, 26 deaths; all Chinese. One case was imported from Canton, and 2 cases came sick to the city of Victoria from other districts of the colony.

Enteric fever: 3 cases, no deaths; 1 case, European, imported from

Shanghai, 1 Chinese and 1 Japanese from Canton.

Smallpox: 2 cases, 2 deaths, both Chinese. Quarantinable diseases

in the colony are almost entirely among the Asiatics.

There were no cases of cholera, diphtheria, typhus relapsing, or scarlet fevers.

Precautions taken at Hongkong during the months of February, March, and April, 1904, for the protection of the public health of the United States and Insular Territory.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health. Vessels fumigated to kill vermin Examined for diseases contemplated in paragraphs 29 and 67 of the quarantine	4
regulations: Personnel	8, 436
Passengers	5, 759
Personnel	5,709
Passengers Aliens examined for diseases contemplated by the laws governing immigration .	3, 120
Aliens examined for diseases contemplated by the laws governing immigration. Baggage inspected and labeled	616
Baggage disinfected and labeled	7, 442

The shipment and transshipment hence of cargo and ship supplies for United States ports was supervised by inspection, disinfection, detention, and certification of shipping orders. The precautionary measures taken by vessels docking were inspected.